

# Weekly Independent.



VOLUME XXXII.

ELKO, NEVADA, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1898.

NUMBER 11.

### JOINT STATEMENT

OF AUDITORS AND TREASURERS OF ELKO COUNTY.

For the Quarter Ending Dec. 31, 1897.

STATE OF NEVADA, County of Elko.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Elko County, Nevada.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

C. A. WATKINS, Auditor.

J. A. MCBRIDE, Treasurer.

RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES	DEBITMENTS
Balance in treasury Dec. 31 '97, \$11,519.51	State Prop'n.....40,792.25
From general licenses.....1,522.25	General county fund.....6,914.68
Property tax.....81,614.11	Officers' salary fund.....2,954.51
Fees collected.....1,911.00	Indigent sick fund.....1,518.50
Poll tax.....522.00	Contingent fund.....435.10
Pers. prop. tax.....330.56	
Fees Collected.....886.05	
Jaming licenses.....150.00	
Sheep License.....860.00	
Irregular Sources.....33.00	
To State Fund Error.....01	
Total.....\$90,511.98	
Total receipts.....\$105,511.52	
DEBITMENTS	
State Prop'n.....40,792.25	
General county fund.....6,914.68	
Officers' salary fund.....2,954.51	
Indigent sick fund.....1,518.50	
Contingent fund.....435.10	
ON SCHOOL FUND.	
Arthur.....89.00	
Bryan.....60.00	
Co. High School.....1,710.13	
Spec. Co. High School.....1,081.85	
Buel.....118.80	
Bishop.....250.00	
Carlin.....214.75	
Clover Valley.....104.00	
Central Ruby.....165.00	
Death.....111.00	
Elko.....900.07	
Huntington.....109.35	
Harrison.....50.00	
Inland Mtn.....150.00	
Jackson.....165.00	
Lamoille.....474.95	
Liberty.....5.60	
Little Lake.....120.00	
Mound Valley.....176.50	
Humboldt.....50.00	
Ruby.....135.20	
Peko.....167.75	
Pleasant.....201.45	
Secret.....205.00	
Starr.....162.00	
Signal.....182.75	
South Fork.....150.00	
Tuscarora.....517.51	
Vanoc.....60.00	
Teosma.....180.00	
Jupper South Fork.....72.50	
Wells.....225.00	
White Rock.....190.00	
Total.....\$60,850.76	
SUMMARY	
Total receipts.....\$105,511.52	
Disbursed.....60,850.76	
Balance in treasury at close of fiscal year, Dec. 31, 1897.....44,660.76	
TREASURER'S BALANCE SHEET.	
Cash in Treasury to the credit of the various funds, Dec. 31, 1897.....\$	
In State fund.....\$	
Judges salary fund.....\$	
In general county fund.....19,694.25	
In cash contingent fund.....1,285.85	
In indigent sick fund.....1,138.38	
In high school fund.....2,954.51	
In officers' salary fund.....1,118.43	
In road fund.....\$	
In Co. Sp. High School fund.....135.81	
Elko Co. High School bond redemption fund.....2,152.21	
Total.....\$28,204.30	
SCHOOL FUND—	
Elko.....1,321.27	
Carlin.....300.02	
Lamoille.....112.16	
Cape.....450.83	
Clover.....411.45	
Wells.....1,000.00	
Secret.....163.42	
Pleasant.....407.00	
White Rock.....417.20	
Railroad.....225.22	
Ruby Valley.....489.00	
South Fork.....211.40	
Central Ruby.....203.50	
Starr.....431.40	
Fort Halleck.....216.60	
Death.....451.58	
Tuscarora.....511.40	

ROAD FUND.
Elko.....99
Clover.....1.20
Cape.....113.10
Cloverdale.....113.10
Huntington.....113.10
Inland Mountain.....113.10
Jack Creek.....113.10
Carlin.....113.10
Lamoille.....113.10
Mound.....113.10
North Ruby.....113.10
Peko.....113.10
Railroad.....113.10
Eastley.....113.10
Starr.....113.10
South Fork.....113.10
Tuscarora.....113.10
Teosma.....113.10
Wells.....113.10
White Rock.....113.10
North Fork.....113.10
Fort Halleck.....113.10
Total.....\$2,778.87

RECAPITULATION.
In State and County funds.....\$28,204.30
In school funds.....16,029.50
In road funds.....2,778.87
Total.....\$47,012.67
Less State O. D.....\$
Total cash in treasury.....\$47,012.67

### Timber for Mining Purposes.

The Eureka Sentinel says that the following new ruling of the General Land Office relating to the use of Government timber for mining purposes, brings to mind the litigation there ten or twelve years ago when local wood and charcoal dealers, mining companies and the railroad company were involved in legal difficulties over the unlawful cutting of timber. The new regulations seem to be more simple and less expensive than the system recently in vogue. The Western Mining World has the following to say of the new decision:

Mining operations in the West have been greatly hampered by the restrictions thrown around the use of Government timber, while prospecting has been carried on and mines developed in a small way, the large propositions felt the need of more liberal laws as to the use of timber. Happily, Mr. Hermann, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, has made a ruling that will confer a great benefit on the mining interests of the West. He has decided to grant to mining companies the privilege of cutting all the timber they need, provided instructions are followed.

Upon request a Government agent will be sent to a mining camp, who will mark such trees as may be cut for mining purposes. In this way the young trees will be protected by the Government. An arrangement of this kind will be satisfactory to mining men and in the end prove beneficial to the Government. Chain owners will have less hesitancy in patenting their properties if assured they will no longer be hampered in the matter of procuring mining timber as required. The decision is of great importance and will be appreciated by mining men generally.

Boston Herald:—An eccentric character, who lives near Derby, Conn. has been engaged for some time making violins for the angels. He is an expert woodworker, and these instruments are said to be finely constructed. No money will tempt him to part with his instruments; he declares that God ordered 1,000 violins for him.

### WHAT IS THE MONEY POWER?

All interests of the People WAIT Upon Syndicate Greed.

We have had occasion in another article to refer to the exposure by the Review of Reviews of the bogus autonomy offered the Cubans by the Spaniards. In the same number of that able periodical we find a recognition of the force and influence of the money power.

The Constitution has explained on many occasions what the money power is, but there are, no doubt, many persons who regard the phrase as vague, and take it for granted that it is merely a convenient term with which to round out a sentence or a paragraph on the money question. But the money power is a very real thing, and is very rapidly assuming control of the governments of the earth. The Review of Reviews describes this powerful combination as "the great bankers who are neither English, French nor German in their real allegiance, but must be regarded as a law unto themselves and a separate power, gradually but steadily strengthening their grip upon the destiny of nations."

The Review of Reviews calls attention to the fact that it is this huge, mysterious money power that plays the nations against each other like pawns on a chess board; that enables one or the other of these nations to place Japanese or Chinese loans, that decided the issues of the recent Turkish-Greek war, gaining a better hold on the revenues both of Turkey and Greece, and clearing millions of profit out of the hideous conflict between Moslem and Christian; that caused the slaughter of the Armenians to go on unobstructed; and that has constantly shown its hand in the affairs of Spain and Cuba.

Its influence has been in the attitude of both Cleveland and McKinley toward the Cuban patriots, an attitude of real enmity in spite of the fact that the people of this country are all but unanimous in favor of Cuban independence. The people are forgotten and even the interests of party are risked by the Republican leaders, so long as they do the bidding of the money power.

And it is this money power which the people of this country will have to vanquish at the polls or lose their own liberties.—Atlanta Constitution.

### Cyanide Poisoning.

With the process at De La Mar mills comes a dreaded and most fatal disease of cyanide poisoning and autophony, which is working sad havoc among the Dixie boys who have formed the main help at the De La Mar mills. A few months' work in the dust laden mills performs its deadly mission. At first it affects the breath, which becomes very offensive, and the lungs become irritated by the antimony and poisoned by the cyanide, ulceration sets in, and then the work of the destroyer is short.

It is said that eighteen victims have been claimed by cyanide, three of whom are St. George boys. Lewis Conger, brother-in-law to Judge Francis L. Dagget, died Wednesday morning from the effects of the dreaded disease, and several St. George boys are now very ill.—Salt Lake Tribune.

### The Mound Valley Water Suit.

The attorneys for the Mound Valley litigants have been busy to-day drawing up the necessary papers for the settlement of the water suit. An attempt was made yesterday to settle the suit, but no agreement could be arrived at between the parties. A night's sleep and a turn at Court this morning convinced all hands that a settlement could be made. Judge Talbot adjourned Court at once until 7 o'clock this evening to give the parties an opportunity to come to an agreement. A conference was held and an agreement made. The attorneys have been busy this afternoon drawing up the necessary papers to present to Judge Talbot at 7 o'clock this evening.

### A Cave-In.

Tuesday afternoon a cave occurred in the old workings of the Young American under Weed street directly in front of the Pioneer Meat Market, leaving a yawning chasm twelve feet across and about forty feet in depth. The warm weather of the past month has thawed the frozen ground so that the timbers with which it was formerly bulkheaded, lost their headings and allowed the mass to settle, which it did without a particle of warning. Had a team or pedestrian been passing at the time, they must certainly have been engulfed and the consequences could not fail to be certain death. A railing was immediately placed around the opening, and the owners of the property will be notified to have the place repaired, either by filling it up entirely or securely timbering it.—Times-Review.

### Earnings of American Prison.

There are approximately 60,000 convicts in the prisons of the forty-five States of the Union, in seven of which the lease system still prevails—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Nebraska, South Carolina and Tennessee. In New York State there were on March 1 the following number of convicts in the prisons named: Sing Sing, 1,325; Auburn, 1,050; Clinton, 930; Woman's Prison, Auburn, 75. Total, 3,380, exclusive of penitentiaries, county jails and local prisons which brought up the total number to 8,881 on that date.

The proportion which the "criminal population," so called (the incarcerated criminal population), bears to the total number of inhabitants of each country varies considerably. In the United States it is about 85 per 100,000; in England it is 90; in France, 150; in Russia, 120; in Belgium, 100; in Italy, 230, and in Ireland, 65. The proportion of incarcerated criminals to the whole population is largest in Italy, where the number of crimes against life or person is, relatively, larger than the number of crimes against property, and is least, among European countries from which there are authentic figures, in Austria. During the ten years between 1887 and 1897 the number of incarcerated criminals in the United States increased from 45,000 to 60,000; but during that period the operations of American prisons were altered in many important particulars, especially as regards the adoption of methods for preventing competition between prison made goods and factory products made outside of prison walls. In many of the States, New York among them, the Constitution prescribes methods for avoiding such competition and as a result the proceeds of the contract system in American prisons, which ten years ago amounted collectively to \$18,000,000 in the States adhering to it (New York, Missouri and Illinois were the chief of these), fell off last year to less than \$8,000,000, or less than one-half. In those States which have as a substitute what is known as "the piece-system," particularly New York and Massachusetts, the earnings of the prisons increased from \$1,500,000 in 1887 to \$4,000,000 in 1897. The lease system, whereby convicts are farmed out to manufacturers or contractors at the highest rate offered and which is found only in such of the Southern States as have a considerable number of colored criminals, has gone out of favor very much and where ten years ago the income to the States from the lease system was \$1,800,000 it is now less than \$2,000,000. In some of the States, particularly in the new States of the Northwest, and in Illinois and in Texas, there is what is called the "public account" system, whereby the convicts in prison are employed in the manufacture of articles which, if not required for the public service or for public works, can, at least, be utilized in that way. This system has been accepted by many as a fair solution of the dispute between those who, on the one hand, desire to see the prisons self-supporting and those who, on the other, desire to have their competition with ordinary labor prevented. The earnings of the prisons in which this system prevails were \$2,000,000 in 1887; they were \$6,000,000 in 1897. The number of idle convicts was last year greater than it has ever before been in the history of American prisons, amounting, in fact, to more than 10 per cent. of the total number incarcerated.—N. Y. Sun.

### ALLOWED TO SMOKE.

Wife of the Wife to Get Him to Resume a "Bad Habit."

He had told his wife before they were married that he would never, never, give up smoking, and that he would make no promises only to break them again, and she had responded sweetly that she honored him for his candor, and there the matter rested until they had returned from their wedding trip and settled down to house-keeping.

Then a change came o'er the spirit of their dreams. If alternate coaxing and nagging the young wife induced her husband to give up his beloved pipe and tobacco, but his disposition changed so that she hardly knew him. From being a sociable, sympathetic companion he degenerated into a household mute. His wife thought matters over, and being a girl of sense concluded to give him his freedom and call back his sunny disposition. But how? After moving heaven and earth to get him to relinquish smoking it would never do to ask him to smoke again. A womanlike, she hit upon an expedient.

"Harold," she said the other evening as he sat at the house, "my flowers need a smoke bath. How shall I give it?"

"Build a slow fire under 'em," he suggested, indifferently.

"They don't need that kind of smoke, you dear old stupid," chirped his wife. "It must be strong tobacco."

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"Certainly. I cannot lose all my beautiful plants. They are just covered with little green bugs, and nothing will kill them but tobacco smoke. And you will have to do the smoking."

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The little green bugs are all dead, but Harold continues to give the flowers their smoke bath.—Chicago Times-Herald.

### NO CHILDREN THERE NOW.

White House Has None for the First Time in Many Administrations.

There are no children in the white house now, says a Washington letter to the Chicago Inter Ocean. It is the first administration since that of Buchanan where there have not been children in the president's family. Lincoln had three boys when he came to the white house, and the Christmas festival was celebrated with enthusiasm in the good old-fashioned way with a Santa Claus. Grant had his three boys and the pretty Nellie to make merry at Christmas time. Hayes had a complete domestic household, with romping boys and a winsome little girl, who has grown to womanhood and has recently been spending her honeymoon at the white house, where she was a child. Garfield and Arthur had children to celebrate Christmas, and Cleveland in the last year of his first administration had a baby girl to make Christmas for. Harrison's children were grown to manhood, but he had his grand-children with him in the white house, and Baby McKee became a more celebrated character in the child history of the white house than any since Ted Lincoln. In Cleveland's second administration there were two little girls to welcome Santa Claus. There are pictures of two beautiful babies in Mrs. McKinley's room and many fond remembrances of them, but they sleep in the old graveyard at Canton, where they were buried many years ago.

No president ever occupied the white house who was fonder of children than the present chief magistrate. No mistress of the white house ever had more loving care for the babies of others than Mrs. McKinley. They both love the little ones of their friends about them when opportunity offers.

### Newspaper Facts.

The value of a ton of pure gold is \$602,700.21.

The notice list of the German navy numbers 747 officers.

The canals of the United States are 4,468 miles in length.

The Massachusetts militia is to dispense with the bayonet.

The game of chess is taught in all the Australian public schools.

The Eiffel tower is eight inches shorter in winter than in summer.

Telegraph posts along a railway are arranged 20 to the mile.

One hundred and forty-eight soldiers are in possession of the Victoria Cross.

Brandy contains more alcohol than any other spirits or wine—namely, 54 per cent.

Sparrows as a Mistle.

A French naturalist named Gallen has made the discovery at times that if a sparrow is put in the same cage with finches it will soon learn to imitate their song like a mocking bird; also the chirping of a cricket.

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Then a change came o'er the spirit of their dreams. If alternate coaxing and nagging the young wife induced her husband to give up his beloved pipe and tobacco, but his disposition changed so that she hardly knew him. From being a sociable, sympathetic companion he degenerated into a household mute. His wife thought matters over, and being a girl of sense concluded to give him his freedom and call back his sunny disposition. But how? After moving heaven and earth to get him to relinquish smoking it would never do to ask him to smoke again. A womanlike, she hit upon an expedient.

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## TRANS-MISSISSIPPI INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

### OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

June 1st to November 1st, 1898.

#### Nevada Commission:

COL. H. B. MAXSON, Vice-President of Nevada, Reno, Nevada.

#### EXPOSITION COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

Churchill.....W. C. Grimes, St. Clair  
Douglas.....J. F. Dangberg, Gardnerville  
Elko.....Geo. Russell, Elko  
Esmeralda.....J. A. Verington, Hawthorne  
Eureka.....Abram Laird, Eureka  
Humboldt.....G. S. Nixon, Winnemucca  
Lincoln.....T. J. Osborne, Pioche  
Lander.....J. A. Blossom, Battle Mountain  
Lyon.....D. C. Simpson, Wellington  
Nye.....Andrew Maute, Belmont  
Ormsby.....John Wagner, Carson  
Storey.....J. H. Klueck and Enoch Strother, Virginia  
Washoe.....J. B. McCullough, Reno  
White Pine.....Wm. Burke, Shellbourne

Vice-President H. B. Maxon of Reno, has made arrangements whereby he can get Nevada exhibits, shipped from any point in the State along the line of the C. P. R. to Omaha and return, and he requests all persons who wish the interests of the State advertised, to co-operate with the Exposition County Commissioner of his county, whose name is shown above, and prepare some product of his county and send it to the nearest point on the C. P. R. from which place it will be sent to Omaha and exhibited, and returned to the same point at the close of the exposition free of expense to the exhibitor. Full information should accompany everything sent for exhibition. Before sending anything to the line of the railroad a full description should be given to the Exposition Commissioner of the county, who in turn will notify the Vice President, who will notify what action to take, otherwise there might be many duplications. Apply to your County Representative for further information, and don't let this opportunity of advertising the resources of Nevada be lost.

The Trans-Mississippi and International Congress is composed of delegates from every State and Territory West of the Mississippi river. The idea of this exposition originated in that Congress at its session at Omaha in 1895, and the project has become a National enterprise and the National Commission has been organized and is in active service, there being one commissioner for each of the several departments of the Government. Most of the Trans-Mississippi States are well along in the way of gathering exhibits from their respective States and many of them have made liberal appropriations, while others are preparing exhibits through private enterprise.

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